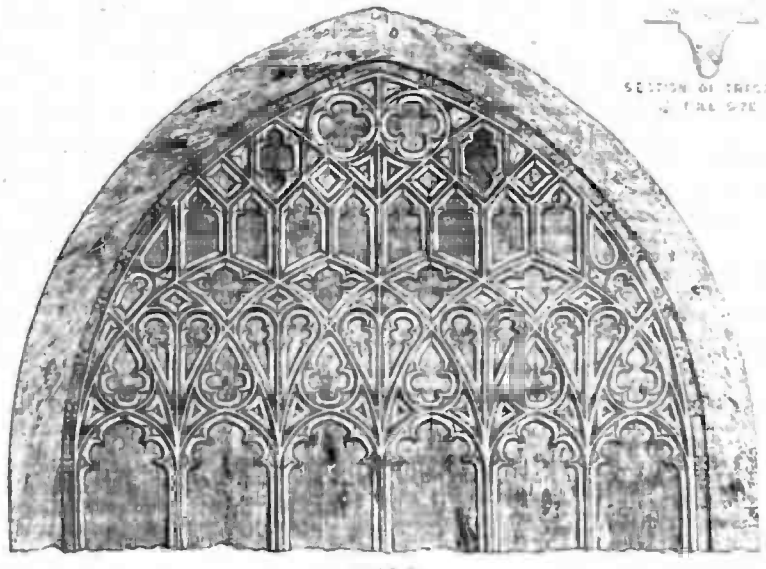
PERPENDICULAR DOOR, HADLEIGH CHURCH.



THE "PALAZZO PESARO," IN VENICE.

We take from the sketch book of a *ci-devant* pupil, Mr. Tinkler, the annexed view of the *Palazzo Pesaro*, in Venice, which, amongst the numerous palaces on the Grand Canal, ranks nearly the first. It has grandeur with richness, and presents some novel details: the rustication of the ground story is particularly bold and effective. The two entrances seem objectionable, suggesting a division which does not exist.

Baldassare Longhena was the architect, and judging from the date of "Santa Maria della Salute," built 1630, of which Longhena was also architect, this palace was probably built early in the seventeenth century. It is now the Armenian College. Longhena also built the *Palazzo Bataggia* and the *Palazzo Rezzonico*.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE COHESION OF MORTAR.

The following record of experiments on the *cohesion* of mortar has been forwarded to us by Mr. B. Baylis, of Chester. The area of the bedjoint was 4½ in. by 4½ in.:—

Materials.	Proportions.	Breaking Weight in lbs.
Common lime and sand	2½ to 1	Broke at 160lbs.
Ditto ditto	2 „ 1	Do. by accident.
Ditto ditto	1½ „ 1	Do. at 160lbs.
Ditto ditto	1 „ 1	Do. by accident.
Ground lime and sand	2½ „ 1	Do. at 95lbs.
Ditto ditto	2 „ 1	Do. at 140lbs.
Ditto ditto	1½ „ 1	Do. at 235lbs.
Ditto ditto	1 „ 1	Do. at 215lbs.
Common lime and fine hammer scale	2½ „ 1	Do. at 90lbs.
Ditto ditto	2 „ 1	Do. at 160lbs.
Ditto ditto	1½ „ 1	Do. at 90lbs.
Ditto ditto	1 „ 1	Do. at 65lbs.
Ground lime and coarse hammer scale	2½ „ 1	Do. at 270lbs.
Ditto ditto	2 „ 1	Do. at 780lbs.
Ditto ditto	1½ „ 1	Do. at 275lbs.
Ditto ditto	1 „ 1	Do. at 260lbs.
Common lime and coarse hammer scale	2½ „ 1	Do. at 140lbs.
Ditto ditto	2 „ 1	Do. at 80lbs.
Ditto ditto	1½ „ 1	Do. by accident.
Ditto ditto	1 „ 1	Do. at 130lbs.
Ground lime and fine hammer scale	2½ „ 1	Do. at 265lbs.
Ditto ditto	2 „ 1	Do. at 250lbs.
Ditto ditto	1½ „ 1	Do. at 265lbs.
Ditto ditto	1 „ 1	Do. at 265lbs.

CAISTOR CHURCH.—We understand the Duke of St. Alban's is rebuilding the chancel of Caistor Church, under the superintendence of Mr. E. J. Wilson, of Lincoln. The old walls, which had spread, owing to the looseness of the soil, have been taken down, and the new work already rises about three feet from the ground.

WOODWORK FROM HADLEIGH CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

"HADLEIGH Church," says Rickman, "is a large edifice with a tower and spire mostly of Perpendicular character, but with some earlier portions. There are two south porches, and the aisles and clerestory extend along the chancel as well as the nave." In one of the south porches thus particularised the accompanying door is found. The tracery is exceedingly bold, as will be seen by the section: the form of it is also good, considering the period in which it was executed—a period when the flowing and graceful lines of the fourteenth century had given place to stiffness and formality.

In the churchyard is an ancient gateway, called the Rector's Tower, profusely ornamented with moulded brickwork, which appears to have been lately restored.—R. M. P.

HOW TO MOVE THE MARBLE ARCH FROM THE PALACE.

ALTHOUGH, as a work of art, the marble arch in front of Buckingham Palace is not particularly striking, it yet seems a pity to sacrifice so costly a structure by removing it to any less conspicuous situation,—especially when in such removal a very considerable additional expenditure must be incurred. Remain in its present position, built up to behind, as it now is, with the new façade, it certainly cannot; but it appears that it might with practicability, and not without good taste, be moved forward so as to range in the west side of the drive which crosses the head of the mall; and that *without its being taken down at all*; by which course much of the expense otherwise attending its removal would be obviated. I presume that, for privacy, the nearly-semicircular space of ground in front of the palace which is bounded by this drive will become the area to be railed in, now that the new façade occupies the area of the former inclosure.

As to the *modus operandi*, our transatlantic brethren have shewn, although not with quite such weighty materials, how such things may be accomplished; and I am happy to think that our own countrymen have not hesitated to follow precedents wherein such moral nerve has been evinced, but have, lately, in the case at Ipswich,* played a similar move with much credit and, no doubt, equal satisfaction.

The plan which suggests itself to me is that of *circum-inserting* about each pier, below the level of the plinth, a framework of massive oak timbers, the several frames bound to each other diagonally in the archways to prevent derangement, and the lateral timbers extending outward in front and rear, to admit of their being crossed by longitudinal binders: the underside of all these lateral beams to be hollowed in the form of a deep segmental groove, lined with, say 3-8ths of an inch, wrought-iron; under each of these beams corresponding ones to be introduced, having the iron-lined groove in their upper side; these latter to be continued eastward in trenches to the intended new site, in a line straight out from the present one, the centres being truly coincident; the plane of the framework and of the under-beams or tramways to have a gentle decline eastward; the grooves to be filled at short intervals with cannon-balls of suitable diameter—say 8 inches; a strong cylindrical beam, of the length of the building, to be mounted some distance behind it, and there firmly secured, horizontally, as a windlass; stay-ropes of sufficient length to be attached to the building, and wound round this beam, so that, in the descent of the building on the inclined tramways—by virtue mainly of its own gravity, and the tendency of the cannon-balls to roll in their channels—its progress may be controlled simultaneously in its several parts. The framework and tramways being properly supported, the foundations to be now carefully removed till the building rests solely on its timber carriage: then man the windlass and ply the levers, and, with good watchful management, I should not fear for the result.

It would be proper to have intermediate timbers under each pier; and these should, therefore, be provided for in the framing and tramways, and be introduced at the time of removing the foundations. It would also be prudent to secure the safety of the structure by binding it round at the springing-line of the arch, and elsewhere if necessary.

JAMES WILSON.

* *Vide ante*, page 322.

BALMORAL CASTLE (the late retreat of the Queen) is a large house, of modern structure, situated on the south bank of the Dee, about fifty miles from Aberdeen. The house consists of a centre, square and lofty, and of two wings: projecting windows and balconies give an extensive and beautiful prospect. The rooms of the house are spacious and handsome for a country residence, but not too many in number, and dressing-rooms are used as dormitories. Adjoined to the western wing is a conservatory, containing a good collection of exotics. Round the eastern wing is a garden about an acre in size, planted chiefly with roses and annuals. The house has been taken for the remainder of a lease of 27 years.

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